

## INTRODUCTION

More than ever before, people are gravitating toward towns and cities. At an accelerated pace, they are moving into urban centers to live, to work, to bring up their young, to seek entertainment and to engage in a variety of social and cultural activities. In order to accommodate this inward pull as well as to make the daily municipal routine a more smoothly operation, a town must provide a host of facilities such as streets, public water and sewer systems, police and fire protection, schools, etc. -- items that facilitate the basic functioning of a municipality. Then, there are those facilities such as: parks, neighborhood playgrounds, hospitals, libraries, street trees, etc., the presence of which often means a more livable community. Both are included in this report under the basic definition of Community Facilities.

By addressing ourselves to the question of community facilities here in Zebulon, we are properly concerned with the following problems:

1. The basic functioning of the town as an organic entity - to look out for any impairment of the daily municipal operation: cramped quarters, antiquated equipment or lack of certain needed facilities.
2. The enhancement of the town's livability - to improve the quality of a community, to provide a better all-around physical environ for the town's residents.
3. The proper accommodation of impending growth - towns are often "stunted" in their growth or deformed in the process of growth thus sowing the seed of future blight during the early stage of community growth.

In this study, the facility items, whether basic or otherwise, are grouped together according to their common physical characteristics. Facilities characterized by structures are classified under Section II Building Facilities. Those requiring ample acreage are to be found under Section III